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Selected Miscellany.

The Western Department-The Congressional Investigating Committee

-Alleged Abstract of the Report. The Cincinnati Enquirer publishes the following, which it says is an abstract of the evidence obtained by the Congressional investigating committee, which closed its labors in St. Louis last

In giving an abstract of the testimony which is so volumnous, we propose only to give a part bearing on the different heads of fraud, as summed up in the committee's report. The entire testi-mony has been sent to Washington to be laid before Congress at its next session. The synopsis we publish is a faithful abstract of the evidence before the committee, although many of the mi-

nor details have been omitted. The first act of fraud was the presentation to Mrs. Brigadier General McKinstry, on the 20th of September, of a complete set of silver service of the Jenny Lind pattern, which service cost made in the West, took the premium at the State Agricultural Fair held in St. Louis. This service was presented by parties exclusively interested in Government contracts among whom were Major Selover, Leonidas Haskell, John M. Crum, E. L. Beard, of California, and others. General McKinstry was Quartermaster General of the Western Department by appointment of Major General J. C. Fremont, and as such Quartermas. ter General, controlled the horse and mule contracts, building of barracks and all supplies and purchases appertaining to that department. The committee in their report say; "The frauds in contracts in the Quartermaster's Department are numerous and have been clearly proven and ex-tend through all branches of his control and su-

In relation to the purchase of horses-the second act of fraud-the testimony is extensive as to the various species of imposition practiced, the "old English jockey tricks," as they are called, being in this case of the lesser magnitude. A party twenty five cents per pin—the number to be made, contracts to furnish 1,000 head of horses, at 50,000 pins. Also to Fox and others, camp ket-\$119 50 per head, to the Government, through the at thirty-five cents, when there were bids at the Quartermaster. The contractor's agent, who at twenty cents; nails, axes, spikes, &c., at simiis approved by the Quartermaster, has charge of the field where the contractor's horses are to be passed upon. A countryman having horses to sell to the Government pays \$10 entrance fee to the field, where his horses are examined, and upon the payment of another fee of \$10, they are recommended to the contractor, who purchases the same at the very lowest figure, which, throughout the entire evidence, never exceeded \$85 and \$90 per head. The contractor takes his purchases to the inspector, who is also reimbursed by a fee, which amount is computed according to the quality of the animal. The contractor, on obtaining a certificate from the Inspector, demands the money of the Quartermaster, who pays the same, when the banus for said payment is Louis, fifty five cents discount—instead of Govguaranteed. The evidence discloses several such chemes and many other ways in which horses and mules are obtained. The testimony also shows that the horses, in a majority of instances, are of the most inferior kind, and have broken down or fell dead on the road. Around the depots where horses were kept thus purchased, numerous dead carcasses have been found. Omnibus and stage horses have been tretted out, "full of bran and peppered," by contractors, who received \$115 and \$130 for each horse they furnished.

ernment luraished to regiments upon the requi-sition of their commanding officer. Other sim-ilar reports the committee have on file: CAMP SULLIVAN. WARSAW, Oct. 21, 1861. ing been summoned, as a board of survey, to examine and inspect the condition of the horses for- | "1 warded to this regiment from St. Louis and report | visit Louisville and Cincinnati and take evidence the result to your headquarters, would respectful. of any frauds existing in the departments of those ly report hat we have examined said horses and seventy six lit for service, five dead and three hundred and thirty undersized, under and over aged, stifled, ringboned, blind, spavined, and incarably unfit for any public service, said horses being a part of the Missouri contract.

One of the recent reports of Boards of Surveys

will suffice in giving the character of horses Gov

Very respectfully, [Signed] David McKee, Major, GEORGE ROCKWELL, Captain, JOHN SCHEE, Lieutenant.

The committee also have in evidence that U. The committee also have in evidence that U. our correspondent is eminently reliable, but some S. District Attorney Jones was associated with of the matters which he communicates are deri-S. District Attorney Jones was associated with Messrs. Thompson and Bowen in the purchase of horses and mules, their contract being \$119.50 each horse. Bowen sold out to Thompson and Jones for \$5,000, payable in bankable funds. Thompson went to McKinstry for payments on horses Messrs. Thompson and Jones had furnishel, and was told that "another party was interested in this horse business, and unless the football in this horse business, and unless the

In Government wagons the evidence shows that large numbers are here without any owners, until after they have been pressed into the service, and then the builders present their claims. A majority of these wagons are unfit for service. The axles, reach, bolsters, spokes, bubs, &c., are found to have been cracked, and the cracks filled states than with leather and putty, and painted over where the fraud was patent. Several of the wagons were them. A bill was paid me in silver by a debtor

condemned. The committee will report that a number of the wagons thus received by the Quar-termaster and his agent have broken down be-fore the army had proceeded far, and that all the wagons will be useless after a few weeks'

The third act of fraud is in the building of for-tifications at St. Louis. On the 15th of August Col. Hassendeubel, by order of Gen. Fremont, engineered and surveyed the points within the limits of St. Louis for the erection of eleven forts. Under Major H.'s superintendence five were built directly for the Government, without any intervening contractor. The wages of the laborers were sixty cents each per day, and the cost of each fortification not to exceed \$10,000. On the 25th of September, when Gen. Fremont knew that the forts, completed, cost \$10,000 each, Quartermaster General McKinstry per order of Gen. Fremont made a contract with E. L. Beard of California to build six ad itional forts for the Government, similar in all respects to the five constructed by Colonel Hassendeubel; agreeing to pay forty five cents per cubic yard for all excavations, fifty five cents per

cubic yard for the same dirt excavated upon the bank of the fort and forming the embankment; paving walks with brick or stone, floors or block horses, &c., \$1 per square yard; for cisterns, 25 cents per cubic gallon of 231 inches, arched with brick, crown and cement; lumber for magazines, for each subsequent insertion, and for each insertion of each additional square.

2 00

Solventisements published in both the Daily and the Wdekly Sexviser, will be charged the full Daily rates, with one-half the Weekly vates added.

Announcing deaths with funeral notice attached, \$1; block-houses and quarters for officers and troops, sewers, &c., the lumber and timber to be measured in the building, \$100 per 1,000 feet; for facines and breastworks required on the work, \$1 per cubic foot, and tor roofing all the buildings with three-ply roofs \$4 50 per square of 100 superficial feet. The total cost of the six fortification of the six fort tions figures upward of \$300,000, upon which Mr. Beard has received \$170,000. An additional payment of an order for \$60,000 from General Fremont was stopped by the Secretary of War when in St. Louis. The evidence sets forth, that notwithstanding Beard has received already three times the original cost of the works, the laborers are clamorous at the Government officers for their pay. The items of the cost of forts, as proven by other forts built, and the evidence of master mechanics, put the figures, viz: 10c per cubic yard for excavations and embankments;

puddled earth 30c; paving, &c., 40c; cisterns, &c., 3c; lumber and timber \$40@50 per 1,000 feet; facines and breastworks, 35@40c; roofing \$2@2 50, and total cost of six fortifications not over \$60,000. The contract for fortifications was drawn up per order of General Fremont. The contract is regarded by the committee as irregular and informal, except that it provides that "no member of Congress shall be interested in the said contract." The contract is in part irregular for the reason that according to the regulation of the department, the Quartermaster only can make contracts of this kind. The fourth act of fraud is the house rent, first

in the palatial mansion of Mrs. Colonel Brant,

cousin of Mrs. Jessie Fremont, rented to General Fremont for headquarters of Major General, his Private Secretary and Chief staff, at the rate of \$6,000 per annum. Other palatial mansions in the neighborhood are rented at similar rates, and occupied for offices of members of the staff. Large and expensive barracks have been built in the immediate vicinity, as quarters for the accommodation of the Fremont Body Guard, numbering 600 men. The barracks will accommo date 2,500 men. The cost of these barracks and Benton Barracks, capacious enough to accommodate 40,000 men, will be about \$150,000, double the amount necessary to erect precisely similar buildings. In the roofing of these buildings which is upward of 5,000 squares of 100 superfi cial feet, the Committee have discovered much fraud. The contract provides that the roof shall be three-ply, and put on with telt and soaked in hot tar, and in a substantial and durable manner. The Committee have evidence that the Superin tendent and architect, A. B. Ogden, received a draft of \$700 on Gen. McKinstry from Clapp & \$3,000 and upwards, and being the finest ever Co., provided he (Ogden) would obtain the contract for them at their bid, which was \$3 50 per

square of 100 superficial feet. A Mr. King, under oath, testifies that he gave Ogden a draft on Mckinstry for \$1,500 for his services in getting him the contract for \$3 25 per square. To each of these Ogden promised the ntract. The work was awarded to Almen Thompson at \$3 50, but whether any bonus was given does not appear. The Committee find that Thompson sold the contract for an advance of \$3,000, and that the party doing the work only put on one-ply roof, and that with felt dipped in cold tar. In a few places there were only twoplys. The facts were obtained by cutting into the roof at various points. It is also in testimony that there were responsible bids at \$2 00 for this

same work Another fraud was in the contracting with E W. Fox the manufacture of picket pins at fortyfive cents each, when Thomas Hood, a black smith with good security, bid for the same at lar rates. Saddles that were rejected by the Quartermaster, were purchased by Fox at low figures and sold to McKinstry at increased rates. The building of sundry tug boats and chartering of several steamers at double their cost and value, particularly the chartering of sundry boats belonging to the Keckuk Packet Company, have been gone into at length, and much imposition found to exist. The tug boats are being built at a cost of \$8.500 each, when they ought to be

built at \$4,500 each. Other frauds in the purchase of oats, clothing blankets, tents, &c.; the issuing of transportation tickets and paying off employees in uncurrent funds—such as the Union Bank and Bank of St. ernment funds, &c . &c., are fully in evidence be fore the committee, but all are on a par with those given above. No frauds were found in the Commissary Department, but the report of the com mittee will exhibit the transactions of the other departments in an exceedingly unfavorable light As the California contractors are alleged by the committee as being largely interested in many of these contracts, we give their names: Joseph Palmer, of the firm of Palmer, Cook & Co.; Leonidas Haskell, E. L. Beard, Major Selover, of the firm of Selover & Sintern, real estate auc ioneers, and I. C. Woods, manager of Adams

Express Company. Three of these gentlemen are living in St. Louis in fine style, and two are on General Fremont's

The committee could have continued their in-To Cot. WM. Bisnor: The undersigned hav- vestigations further, but they believe they have

From the Washington National Republican.

A View of the South. BY A DISTINGUISHED CLERGYMAN OF KENTUCKY The following communication was handed to us by a distinguished clergyman of an important interior town of Kentucky, who is now a chaplain in one of th National regiments. As a witness of matters within his own knowledge.

\$5,000 in gold was deducted by Messrs. Thompson and Jones, none of the money could be paid."
The \$5,000 was kept by McKinstry, and the remainder paid over to Thompson and Jones.

Under this head of fraud, the committee have testimony of over half a million of dollars sunk without definite information, or local observation, in pay contracts. The Quartermaster paid \$17.50 per tun for hay in bales, which on examination is found to be prairie grass, and hay of a very poor quality. The cost of transportation be tween St. Louis and Sedalia, is about \$2 per tun, or \$25 per tun delivered at Sedalia. The committee have accumulative evidence that fresh hay from the stacks and in abundance along the entire route to Warsaw, can be obtained at \$6@8 per tun.

In Government warrans, the evidence shows

visiting me from New Orleans, who said he could get no gold, but had to bring bulky silver, as the gold was all sacredly kept for the troops and the war. I have conversed elsewhere with gentlemen three months ago, who saw themselves a portion of the troops so paid. There is no question but for the present, and if this war is rightly managed, for the future, money must be almost unknown Southward.

2. Shoes—Large quantities of leather and canvas shoes are manufactured. The shoes in store in large quantities for the servants have been appropriated for the army. Shoes have

been appropriated for the army. Shoes have been sent from Europe. One vessel alone, evading the blockade, brought in 60,000. Shoes have gone, within the last few weeks, in large quantities through Kentucky. The Shoe and Leather Reporter publishes valuable statistics on the shoe trade of the South, showing that the Southerners are not as bad off as represented. It states and demonstrates that during the past three quarters of the present year a sufficient number of brogans went south to supply an army of four hundred thousand men, for twelve months, and allow three pairs to each man. When the blockade shall be made more effective, now since Kentucky

Leather.—Previous to and in anticipation of the war, immense quantities were sent into the South and Texas especially was stimulated wita its manufacture. Individual dealers who laid in \$3,000 and \$4,000 bought \$10,000 and \$12,000 worth, in such places as Memphis, Nashville and towns of like character throughout the South.

Sult.—Some regiments may have suffered, but to represent that there has been any great scarcity in the army of the rebels is a mistake. The supply is now becoming more plentiful. Hundreds of men are employed on the seashores evaporating, each man producing on an average, two bushels per day. It is now coming in freely from the Western part of Virginia. Zollicoffer went to the Saline works in Clay county, and got all the salt he wanted to save the bacon needing whether a wicked or a weak General he is unfitted for so great a trust.

Now, are these faults, grave as they are, the only ones to which he is obnoxious? The war is being prosecuted by the army under his command in a way which recalls and deepens the horrors of vandalism. Without conquering traitors he is converting Union men into enemies. His line of march is marked and memorized by spoliations and ravages which disgrace an age of civilization. We have a letter dated "Tipton, Mo., October 17," from an intelligent, observant, truthful friend, from which we take the following extract:

"From Tipton to Warsaw the march was one continuous devastation, without the least regard for principles or antecedents. One Union man, who had kept five sous from joining the secession all the salt he wanted to save the bacon needing who had kept five sons from joining the secession curing, for his friends in Tennessee.

plaint among the troops. The uniforms present a curious mixture, grey predominating. The agents of Northern sewing machines hire a large number of men and women and employ all these machines in manufacturing clothes. All do large business. Every tailor assisted by thousands of women, black and white, is busily at work.

Asboth's and Sigel's divisions killing on his farm alone, forty sheep, three cows, two steers, and stealing eight horses. The cavalry galloped over prairies lassoing mules and shooting oxen, sheep and hogs, then chucked them into their already overloaded wagons. There is scarcely a feathered biped left within five miles on either side of their march; not a whole looking glass or an unified large or blanket that has not been seized.

us. Our horses, for cavalry purposes, are not carefully selected, nor rigidly inspected. The horses for the South are owned generally by each advance no further, and never was intended to and will be taken care of.

Provisions - About this item there can be no him. mistake. The troops, as a general thing, are "Let the least disaster happen to us in front, well ted. In Nashville alone there is meat and not a man will ever return to tell the story months. Immense stores are filled from top to bottom with bacon, and all the wholesale grocers are well supplied. Immense quantities of providay our most bitter enemies." menced. Kentucky, until recently, was a great unavoidable evils of war. An army that leaves means of furnishing the South with additional such remmembrances along its line of march will

resources of provisions. neutrality, assisted the rebels, by furnishing pro- General, from whose career the country of food. The want of a periect system of dis- it to himself, the duties of his station. tribution of almost everything in the South has frequently occasioned suffering and complaint. Greatly have the resources of the South been

under-estimated concerning the manufacturing

of powder, cannon, shot and shell, rifles and mus

the minds of some honest persons coming here from the South, that there is such a great scarcity of everything in the rebel army, as from my: I have seen the most doleful account, com plaining of want of food, neglect, brutal treat ment, deficiency of clothing, and receiving no payment. I have seen letters from families, in the Potomac, and the waters of the Chesapeake, things true of the whole army? Because I myself have seen a company ready to mutiny (and
only quieted by the most elevated sentiments)
because some were without shoes, others without
which probably will be needed to a greater extent

States.-Let us not mistake here. Union men should make no mistakes. There is little, very little Union feeling, in the aristocracy of the South; or, of the border slave States. The social feeling, especially among the young, is strong, very strong for secession and the South. The aristoc-

Individual Earnest ness .- The South has more of it-there is more individual, personal exertion. sacrifice and self-denial in the South than in the North. Nearly all are doing something directly. Radicalism and povelties and rebellion are always more active than conservatism; and Northern men, who enter into the rebellion in the South are more demonstrative and active than even Southerners themselves. The women, old and young, are very effective in their efforts-every one is

Editorial Correspondence of the Albany Evening Journal Thurlow Weed and Gen. Fremont. WASHINGTON, October 26, 1861. Since it cannot be concealed or denied that General Fremont's conduct in Missouri has been

able to Gen. Fremont, it is scarcely needful to say sue? Ackne that I had, in so doing, to "conquer" many "preju dices." My relations with General Fremont have been intimate and pleasant. I believed him eminently upright and patriotic. I thought him well fitted for the high command with which he was invested; and he went forth with my heartfelt as-

Passing much that might be said impugning the sense and taste of General Fremont, and confining myself to accusations undeniably true, I submit to the readers of the Journal some facts which will show them how lamentably a favored General disappoints the popular expecta-

visiting me from New Orleans, who sail he could After Gen. Meigs limited the price to be paid

shall be made more effective, now since Kentucky has abandoned her neutrality, there must be a reliance of the workshops of the South. The South can manufacture rough shoes for about two-fifth of its population.

Consequences are fatar affice to the interests of the country and the usefulness and reputation of the country and the usefulness are the country and the country and the usefulness are the country and the country and

uring, for his friends in Tennessee.

Clothing — There is no reason for much com- Asboth's and Sigel's divisions killing on his farm rifled bureau or blanket that has not been seized.

Horses —The South is eminently superior to For all this there is no excuse, the army having

rider, and has been in his possession as his per- advance further. Price and his army are to-day sonal property for years, has been highly valued. more than seventy miles ahead of ours. Frem int does not expect, and never did expect to overtake

flour enough for the State troops for twelve for we shall have left behind as a maddened, beg sions were bought before the rebellion com- Such license adds horrors to the legitimate and

be forever execrated.

All the Western States, through Kentucky's It is sad to record these things of a youthful visions. Few persons not actually resident at the for heroism tempered with humanity. But high South, or familiar with this subject, can form an as our hopes were of General Fremont, we can-adequate idea of the providence of the rebels in not afford, when—whether from fault or misforlaying in their great staple, bacon. With bacon tune-so much depends on the wisdom and inand corn meal the South will be satisfied. The tegrity of Generals to be deceived. I am, by the women at the South generally are acting Quar- force of evidence which cannot be resisted, contermasters, furnishing liberally the troops. The strained to admit that he has signally failed to great defect is in the want of system, not in want discharge, with usefulness to the country, or cred-

The Question of Subjugation. In a letter dated Baltimore, September 19th, after expressing the belief that the great majority kets. Percussion caps. I am reliably informed, of the landholders and of the respectable classes are made in Nashville alone, at 250,000 per day. of Maryland are in favor of secession principles, The reasons of the impression being made on the correspondent of the London Times remarks

Gen. Scott's foresight, in fact, was never better local information, from isolated facts, from occa- exhibited then in the measures he took to secure sional and temporary wants of supplies, &c. Few Maryland at a time of an enormous difficulty coming from the rebel army have the intelligence Notwithstanding all her writhings and convulto generalize and to discern what is occasional sions the State is so firmly manacled that nothand what is the usual fact of the case. For in ing short of a victorious army's strength can libstance, concerning one regiment of our own ar- erate her. It would not have been possible to another regiment, complaining of the most in- to an independent power. To do that the North tense suffering; would it be right to assume these must be subjugated as thoroughly as she intends coats, and all without overcoats, doing scouting in the South, and then calmly considered what duty, lying in the open field at night, exposed to those means are? There are 10,000 men in and suffering, would it be right for me to assume that around Baltimore; the General, Dix, in reply to our army generally were deficient? These state-ments of superficial observance do harm. certain representations, has stated that if the city falls into the hands of the enemy, he will be Union feeling in the South and the Border Slave forced to lay it in ashes from his batteries. There are probably not less than 25,000 troops in other parts of Maryland. The social and political conition of the State is best estimated by these

facts, notorious to the English public. It the North could but make an equation, and see whether she has the force to act the same part in the Southern States, it is not reasonable to suppose she could any longer deny that her mission is one of conquest and subjugation, in which success is not certain, and in which it is impossible to persist permanently. Conquest may be achieved. By some extraordinary effort of military spirit even an armed occupancy of the seceded States may be effected for a time. But what becomes of the Constitution, of Republican institutions, of the Federal compact, of the rights expected to help, with or without pay and with-out the sanction of the Government.

of the people, and of the undoubted States' rights of internal government? There is, I know, a pretense that there is a Union sentiment in solution in the South which will tumble down into thick precipitate on the head of the Confederates, the moment it is stirred by a Federal bayonet, but there is no trace of foundation for the hypoth-

Look at North Carolinal Even the ultra the subject of official inquiry, and is now the occasion of executive vituperation and of popular solicitude, I have made it my business to obtain, from various but reliable sources, information the creation of one regiment of North Carolinifrom which the people, as jurors, may safely ren- ans is regarded as a matter of form not likely to On coming, as I have, to a conclusion unfavor ble to Gen. Fremont it is scarcely pendful to tar pirations that he would render good service to our nessee, be more at the mercy of the United country and win glory to himself. States in the full development of their pro-gramme, than Maryland is now? The future is full of difficulties, which even faith, the evidence of things not seen, can not pretend to solve.

From the Dublin Freeman's Journal. Remarkable Political Prophecy. When Gen. Fremont reached St. Louis he took as his headquarters a house for which the Government is paying \$6,000 a year.

In a lecture, published three years ago, Professor Robertson, of the Catholic University, thus spoke of the character and the destinies of the

as his headquarters a house for which the Government is paying \$6,000 a year.

He surrounded himseff with a numerous staff, none of whom were residents of Missouri; organizing, simultaneously, a body guard, consisting of nearly three hundred horsemen, through which access to the chief is as difficult as the approach to a monarch in the darkest ages of despotism. He has appointed and commissioned, without the shadow of authory, more than fifty officers, with the rank of Colonel, Lieutenant Colonel, Major, Captain, &c. Colonel Andrews, the United States Paymaster, was required to pay these officers, and upon his refusal to do so was threatened with imprisonment. He was also directed to make an illegal transfer of \$100,000.

The officers belonging to Gen. Fremont's staff are interested in army contracts. Captain Haskall, an aid, is a partner of Col. Degraf in mule, hay and other contracts.

kall, an aid, is a partner of Col. Degraf in mule, hay and other contracts.

Capt. Turnly, a United States Commissary, was ordered to receive and pay exorbitant prices for inferior mules, from Capt. Haskall, and upon protesting against this was ordered away from the post by Gen. Frement.

Capt. E. M. Davis, of Gen. Frement's staff, received a contract for blankets, which; an delivery, proved rotten and worthless, and though condemned, were paid for and sent to the hospitals.

The maskets purchased by Gen. Fremont in France are worthless.

tures enjoy paramount authority. Sixthly, the institution of slavery, odious and repulsive as it thousand (2,000) blan to the Christian, is still here, as it was in anto day.

[Signed] is to the Christian, is still here, as it was in antiquity, conducive to the preservation of a large republic. Seventhly, there is almost illimitable extent of territory over which the inhabitants of America may spread, and whereby all the dangers and disorders, moral and political, of an overcrowded population are obviated. Eighthly, with few exceptions there is no population in the American cities, and thus the very element for the demagogue is away. Ninthly, the facility for obtaining work and the high rate of wages insure quiet and contentment among the laboring classes.

Lastly, no powerful rival States have been near to foment disunion or excite rebellion in the American Confederacy, or impede the prosperty, or encroach on the rights of its members. Yet, with all these advantages, extraneous and interi-or, the American Union, after a brief existence of seventy years, presents all the symptoms of internal decay. It has been gradually sinking from a Republic to an ochtocracy, and so feeble is the tie which now binds the Northern and the Southern States, that the merest accident may snap it asunder. And in proportion as population multiplies, and interests grow more complicated and various, and luxury and refinement augment the diversity of classes, we shall see one State after another detach itself from the Confederation, and proclaim its independence. But in America, as in Profestant Europe, the Oatholic Church can alone save order and freedom from a general shipwreck. This note was printed a year ago, and the ominous wail as to the future pros-pects of the American Republic, just uttered by its chief functionary, is surely not calculated to invalidate the remarks then made. (Vide late message of the American President.) America, to avoid civil war and anarchy, must either give up two-thirds of her dominions, or renounce her democratic institutions."-[Lectures on some subjects of ancient and modern history, delivered before the Catholic University of Dublin, in the years 1856, 1857 and 1858-Dolman, 1859.

From the Indianapolis Journal.

A Card. INDIANAPOLIS, October 31, 1861. EDITOR JOURNAL: I see it stated in a recent is sue of your paper, that Governor Morton has pur chased ten thousand great coats for the Indiana troops at a cost of \$7 50 each. You doubtless received this information from the State Departlency," at the expense of the officers of the Gento offer, through the columns of your paper, the On the 22d inst. I received from Gen. Meigs

Quartermaster General U. S. A., the following

To Captain Aiken or Major Montgomery: I have ordered ten thousand (10,000) overcoats to Indianapolis, at six fifty (\$6 50) to seven fifty M. C. MEIGS. (\$7 50) each.

These coats were contracted for by Major Vin ton at New York, when the prices of material and labor were much lower than at present -This telegram was in answer to the follow-

INDIANAPOLIS, October 19, 1861. To M. C. Meigs, Quartermaster General U.S. A .: Great complaint is made because some Indiana troops in the field are not supplied with great coats. I can't buy for less than \$9 50 for infantry and \$11 25 for cavalry. What shall I do? A. MONTGOMERY,

Major and Quartermaster. This telegram was prompted in part by a note from His Excellency, Governor Morton, enclosing the following telegram and urging me to "direct Colonel Rose to purchase them" (great coats) take it.

without delay. HEADQUARTERS WESTERN DEPARTMENT. Sr. Louis Div., Oct. 17, 1861.

Major Hines is here. He reports our troops vithout overcoats, and suffering very much from exposure. The Government has none, and I fear can't buy any here. I am offered 6,000 regulation over coats at \$10 50 thirty days after delivery. The parties will not sell to the Government on credit. Shall I buy them?

same day this note was received. I was not able to remove him. A letter from Washington adif necessary, and of whose ability to make it I had no reason to doubt. And last, but not least, was my sense of the impropriety of making the soldier pay ten dollars and fifty cents for a garment which could be procured for him at a cost of

\$6 50 to \$7 50. I believe it is not generally understood that the soldier is charged with all the clothing he draws at cost prices. A Cincinnati paper, in honoring me with a notice recently, makes allusion to "red tape" and "Young America." Let us see how

Young America-6,000 Overcoats at \$10 50......\$63,000 00

each, as held by the manufacturers. A contract ed with for years, and it is a pleasure to bear wit was awarded in this city vesterday to the lowest ness in their behalf and to commend their goo General, directing 10,000 to be sent here, as above stated, to steal a little more thunder. It is proper stated, to steal a little more thunder. It is proper to state that his Excellency was in Washington institutions. When these are struck down, no

appeared in the Journal on the 15th of October, with the comments of that print in reference to it: A Card.

OFFICE QUARTERWASTER U. S. A., anapolis, Oct. 13, 1861. EDITOR JOURNAL—Sir: I have just noticed, in our publication of the 11th inst., the following

paragraph:

"Hon. Robert Dale Owen yesterday made a heavy purchase of overcoats for the 19th and 20th regiments, and has been ordered to purchase a still larger lot. The Governor is determined that our troops shall be clothed, and if the General Government, whose duty it is to provide them, will not, Governor Morton intends to." It is but just that you should publish, in correction of the false inference deducible from this paragraph, the following correspondence:

INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 8, 1861. D. Owen, (Care Winslow, Lanier & Co.,)

To A. Montgomeny, Major and Quartermaster, U.S. A., Indianapolis, Ind.: Your telegram of the seventh, (7) (should be 8th) this moment received. Bought two thousand (2,000) regulation great coats this morning at nine dol lars and twenty-five cents (\$9.25), deliverable in fourteen (14) days. Can probably buy two thou

ROB'T DALE OWEN.

Indianapoles, Ind., Oct. 9, 1861.

ROBERT DALE OWES, (Care of Winslow, Lanier & Co.,) New York City: Buy the other two thousand (2,000) overcoats, if you can, deliverable same time.

[Signed]

A. Montgomery.

Major and Quartermaster.

Major A. Mosroover, Q. M. U. S. A., Indianapolis, Ind.: Four thousand (4,000) great coats bought at nine dollars and twenty five cents (\$9 25), deliverable in twenty-one (21) ROBERT DALE OWEN. Governor Morton suggested Mr. Owen to me as a proper person to make these purchases. This is all he had to do with the matter. His Excellency has done so much to merit the thanks of the people of his State that it is not necessary to "steal thunder" for him, and misrepresent the General Government by attributing to him what he has not done.

Respectfully yours,
A. MONTGOMERY,
Major and Quartermaster.

Our paragraph clearly did injustice to Major Montgomery, and we are happy to be able to correct it so completely. As Mr. Owen is the State's agent, we naturally inferred that the purchase by him was for the State, and not the General Gov-

In commenting upon the card of Major

MONTGOMERY the Journal in its issue of vesterday makes a weak apology for Governor Morron, a defense which better had never been written. To make "thunder" for himself, and to depreciate Major MONTGOMERY for inefficiency, his Excellency, it appears, endeavored to create the impression here and elsewhere that he had contracted for 10,000 overcoats for the Indiana troops at \$7 50 each, and that he had transferred that contract to the General Government. There is no evidence that any such contract was made, or ment, and it is sufficiently transparent that it was communicated, as in the case I had occasion to and bere is proof positive that Major Monroomethat overcoats could be purchased at such a price, notice not long since in your paper, with the view of "putting wind into the sails" of "His Excelthe Indiana troops. If the Governor can not show eral Government, whose duty it is to provide such that he had and that he turned over the contract on he telegraphs from Washington on that date that he had done, four days after General Meios advises the Quartermaster here that he had made a contract for 10,000 overcoats for the Indiana troops. it is certainly, in the language of the Journal, "a disingenuous attempt" on his part to obtain "personal credit" for an act with which he had nothing to do. Unless the Governor can show that he made a contract for 10,000 over coats for \$7 50, and that it is not the contract referred to by Gen.

> least before he could have reached Washington, but another and an additional contract, the Governor's organ places him in the following predica-If the Governor, or any of his friends, has attempted to represent an order from the Quartermaster's Department, made at least two days before he could have reached Washington, as a contract of his own, he has done what is both

Meigs on the 22d of that month, two days at

silly and false, and what is peculiarly silly because the stolen credit can be so easily exploded. Gov. Morton is not fool enough for that, we That is the dilemma in which the Journal places His Excellency, and we hope he will be able to satisfy the public that he has not done "what is both silly and false." The secret of this controversy is, that Governor Morron disliked Major MONTGOMERY, because the latter

would not allow any interference or dictation by the former in the discharge of his duties. Major MONTGOMERY was representing the General Government, not Governor Morroy, and he thought I declined authorizing the purchase for several that twenty-five years' experience and confidence reasons. First, and chiefly, because I had been of the Government fully qualified him for the po-\$7 75 for such coats; (I had advised Governor sition he occupied. When the Governor found Morton on the day previous to the reception of his note, that I had been so instructed.) Again, I had been offered such coats at \$9 50 on the to perceive, either, why it was necessary to em- vises us that the Governor writes to Secretary ploy the agency of a person not in the service of the Government in making such a purchase, especially as there was a Quartermaster of the army on the spot, whose duty it was to make it, and demands as a right that he should control the

mands will be complied with in full. The inquiry naturally arises here, what object had Gov. Montox in view in making this extraordinary demand upon the Administration?

From the St. Joseph County Forum. Indiana State Sentinel.

Jos. J. Bingham, Esq., is the only member the old firm now connected with the Sentinel es-6,000 Overcoats at \$7 (the average) 42,000 00 tablishment. He has had the Editorial management for a number of years past, and his adm Balance in favor of red tape.....\$21,000 00

So much for buncombe.

But "revenous a nos moutous." It is claimed that his Excellency has purchase i 10,000 over coats for \$7 50 each. I have certain intelligence. from the most reliable source, that overcoats are eccentric Charley, is the local Editor. These genworth at present in New York not less than \$9 50 bidder, after due advertisement for proposals throughout the Union, at \$9.25. I apprehend that no such contract as that claimed for his Excellency has been made, but that advantage has been taken of the order of the Quartermaster General discretize to 0.00.

mentioned, and that he may not have authorized matter what may be the apology therefor, from that day dates the decline of American liberty. would have left it for him to do so, but that he In order to form a more perfect union, establis Major and Quartermaster, U. S. A.

In connection with the last paragraph in the foregoing card of Major Montcomery, and in explanation thereof, we reproduce his card which the Government. And we appeal for support to those who desire to maintain a Constitutional Government, and continue for ourselves and our posterior ty this glorious heritage of free institutions, won by the valor and framed by the wisdom and integ-rity of the men who pledged their lives, their fortunes and their sacred honor for liberty and independence."

Mr. Soward and the Writ of Habens editable application acorphosos or aking of Mr. Saward's assumption the

the President has the right to suspend the writ of habeas corpus, the Boston Courier says:

The Secretary's statement is a plain begging of the question. He assumes that the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus is an Executive act This is the very point to be proved. Supposing i to be a Legislative act, as C. J. Marshall main tained in ex parte Bollman, 4 Cranch, 75—th

R. D. Owen, (Care Winslow, Lanier & Co.,)
New York: Can you purchase, at any price, four thousand (4,000) great coata? How soon and at what price?
[Signed]

A. Montgomery,
Major and Quartermaster U. S. A.

New York City, 9th October, 1861.

To A. Montgomery, Major and Quartermaster, U. S. A., Indianapolis, Ind.: Your telegram of the seventh, (7) (should be 8th) this more of the light of the seventh of the seventh of the seventh of the seventh. country, and is sustained by the general consen-of the people, for whom alone that Constitution Now, will it be believed, after this positive

statement of our American prime minister, that the Chief Justice of the United States, in an elaborate opinion in the case of Merriman, pronounced in June last, solemnly denied the law as laid down in this letter, and maintained that the Presidown in this letter, and maintained that the President had no such power as is berein claimed for him? In view of this fact, it strikes us that the above declaration of the Secretary is one of the most daring assertions in the annals of diplomatic correspondence. What would our Cabinet, what would our people say, if in a letter to Mr. Adams, in a parallel case, Lord Palmerston should lay down as an unquestioned proposition in English law—too plain to be argued about—a doctrine which the Chief Justice of England had a few weeks before distinctly denied and repudiated?

WHOLE NO. 1,166.

McClellan's Opinion of Aumies -General McClellan, in his book reviewing the Crimean war, makes the remark that an army of 15,000 or 20,000 men may easily be crushed by the un-remitting attacks of superior numbers; but when it comes to an army of 100,000 disciplined men, no overwhelming masses can avail against them without military science an discipline; because the greater the multitude brought against them the more surely it works its own destruction, as such numbers can not be handled without discipline and instruction, and are in their own way.

Military Items. -On his memorable journey home from Washington, shortly before his death, Senator Douglas remarked to a distinguished Kentuckian whom he chanced to meet at Indianapolis, "I know your man Breckinridge better than you do yourselves. Mark my words, sir, within a year from this time John C. Breckinridge will be a General in the rebel army!" The result shows how thoroughly Mr. Douglas did know his former friend. The

year has but half passed since the prediction was made, and to-day Mr. Breckinridge holds a commission as Brigadier General in the rebel army under Buckner, at Bowling Green. - We extract the following extraordinary paragraphs from the Leavenworth (Kansas) Conservative, of the 29th ult. Some additional light is thrown thereby upon the marauder Lane's doings in Missouri. All the hanging will not be done, or ought not to be done, on one

side after the war is over: Slaves began coming into camp as soon as Lane left Westport. Not a day passes without a practical exemplification of the lie that "the slaves are contented." A black brigade, consisting of over one hundred and fifty recent chattels came out of Missouri on Friday last-they are well mounted and have a good supply train. Their untimely departure has created excitement in the districts they are engaged in bleaching out. Lane continues to give "vouch ers" to such owners as are proved to be Union men, stating that such a slave, valued at so much, was "lost by the march of my brigade."

A few days ago the General called claimant and claimed before him and asked the latter, "George, do you want to go back with your mas-ter?" To which he replied, "No, General, I never goes back." And darkey was sent to camp, while disgusted secesh went to his farm a madder and cheaper (by \$1,000) man.

-Enfield rifles have been shipped to Kentucky for the 38th regiment, Col. Scribner; the 39th. Col. Harrison, and the 37th, Col. Hazzard. These three regiments went into the field with such arms as were obtainable at the time, with the promise that a better article should be furnished at as early a day as possible. The promise has been redeemed, and Col. Harrison's regiment, that was organized especially as a band of sharp shooters, can now practice in shooting with a view to bringing down a secessionist at every dis-

charge of each gun. -Chaplains in the army receive the pay of captains of cavalry, \$145 per month-which includes rations, servant hire, forage, &c.

-Presentation .- Judge Hanna has generous ly presented to Col. Reed, commanding the 44th regiment, a splendid and valuable horse, which we hope will bear the Colonel through many a scene of glory and victory, and bring him home safe to his family and friends. This instance of liberality on the part of Judge Hanna is highly

We hear that the gentlemen of the bar have it in contemplation to make a similar presentation to their late fellow practioner, Adjutant Case. We hope they will carry out their good intention; it would be a gratifying evidence to Mr. Case of the high esteem felt for him by his late associates.

—Fort Wayne Sentinel.

-POSTOFFICE ORDERS-LETTERS FOR THE SOL-DIERS .- By the following order it will be seen that privates in the army can send letters free of post

age. This is at it should be: The Postmaster General orders that all letters indorsed "soldiers" by any acting field or staff officer in the service of the United States, shall be forwarded in the mail without pre-payment of postage, in accordance with the eleventh section of the act to employ volunteers, &c., approved July 22, 1861.

T. P. TROIT, Chief Clerk. [Signed] -WOOLEN MITTENS .- An officer from West Point, who commands one of the fibest regiments in the service, suggests that woolen mittens for the soldiers will be greatly needed when the cold weather begins. Will not all who can employ themselves in this way, help to furnish five hundred thousand pairs? They should be knit with one finger, to allow a free use of the first finger and thumb. It is said there were more soldiers disabled in the Crimean war from frost bitten fingers than from any other one cause. [All newspapers please copy this.]

- Edward Mace, of Lafayette, has been ap nointed Second Lieutenant in the regular infantry, and ordered to report at Fort Leavenworth. - A man named Strait, who states that he has recently returned from Texas, says that Col W. S. Tyson, of Texas, is on his way to the mountains of Kentucky with 2,200 cavalrymen, who are armed with knives and pistols. Tyson he says, is the best drilled officer he ever saw. The same correspondent informs the Cincinnati Enquirer that Texas now has 75,000 men in the

- Gen. John Mansfield, of Jefferson county we understand, will probably be tendered the Colonelcy of the Second German regiment. - Lieut. Horace N. Atkisson, now at Chea

Mountain Pass, has been transferred to the 50th Indiana, Col. Dunham, ranking as Captain. -Lieut, John R. Coverdale, now at Cheat Mountain Pass, has been transferred to the 50th

Indiana, Col. Dunham, ranking as Adjutant. - Wm. M. Harrison, lately connected with the Sentinel office, has been appointed by Col. Mullen acting Adjutant of the 51st Indiana-the second Irish regiment.

-It is held to be desertion to leave one regi ment for another, or to persuade a man to do so without a regular discharge, and punishable with death. A regular has preferred charges against a volunteer Captain in a Wisconsin regiment

for the latter offense. -Indiana is raising, and has nearly full, her liftieth regiment. Indiana has taken a contract to fight the war. She has had a regiment in every battle that has taken place since the commencement of hostilities, except Bull Run and Leesburg—Louisville Democrat.

-We understand that charges have been preferred by a person belonging to the 50th Indiana who was recently injured on the Jefforsonville railroad, against the surgeon. The specifications are very serious indeed. If there is any truth in

them the gentleman must resign or be courtmer-tialed, dismissed and disgraced. -The 63d Indiana regiment is ordered to rendezvous at Rockport, Spencer county. Spence county is rich in everything necessary to supply the wants of the camp, and has already contribu ted 1,200 men to the war.

- New York will send a regiment each day for thirty days from the first of this month to the seat of war.

-Donations are still being burried forward to our troops in Western Virginia,